N.A.A.C.P. - 1927

NEWS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JUN 28

COLURED CONFEREES HEAR BRANCH REPORTS

Advance in Association Work Seen in South.

ZONA GALE WILL SPEAK

The Tuesday session of the eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was devoted entirely to reports by representatives from the 400 branch organizations. R. W. Bagnall, chairman of the department branches, and William E. Pickens, field secretary, presided.

The branch reports showed that in the last year large sums have been sent to the national offices, and that membership in the branches was increasing. Greater interest has been shown in the work in southern states, it was disclosed.

The resolutions committee Tuesday expressed pleasure in the success of the session held here.

The resolution adopted follows: "The N. A. A. C. P., assembled at the eighteenth annual conference in Indianapolis, wishes to acknowledge with grateful appreciation the since efforts of those who by their labors, devotion and hospitality, have made this conference the success that it is.

Indebted to Churches.

"We are especially indebted to the president of the local branch, its officers and committee members who have so thoughtfully provided for the comfort and convenience of the delegates and visitors. We extend our sincere thanks to the pastors the officers and members of Bethel A. M. E. church, who so generously turned over the use of their edifice for conference sessions; to the various churches of all denominations which on Sunday turned over their pulpits to representatives of the association; to the clergy, the business and professional groups; the social, civic and fraternal organizations who manifested such a fine spirit of co-operation; to the citizens of Indianapolis generally, whose financial support and unfailing kindness and courtesy have done so much to make our stay enjoyable; to the public press, which has liberally and accurately reported our proceedings, and to the directress, soloists and members of the chorus whose singing has added charm, beauty and grace to our mass meetings. These finer manifestations we accept as an indorsement and an evidence of appreciation of the great national work in which our association is engaged."

Among visitors at the sessions Tuesday was, Zona Gale, novelist. Miss Gale will make an address before the evening meeting at Caleb Mills hall, and will present the Spingharn medal to Anthony Overton, colored banker of Chicago, who received the thirteenth Spingarn medal for the greatest achievement by colored persons in 1926. Mr. Overton was honored for obtaining admission of the Victory Life Insurance Company into the state of New York. Mr. Overton is president of the company, which has recently opened offices in Indiana.

Speaks on Segregation.

Monday evening's meeting at Caleb Mills hall attracted a large audience. William E. Pickens, who was winner of the Yale oratorical contest in his college career, addressed the meeting on "Segregation and the Race Problem."

"Racial segregation is synoymous with race problems," Mr. Pickens said. "Where there is no segregation there is no problem. The amount and meanness of the problem various exactly with the extent or degree of the segregation."

Referring to the fundamental principles at the bottom of all efforts of democratic governments, Mr. Pickens said: "It is clear that there can be no such thing as equality for a dominated group if it be publicly segregated from the dominating and controling group.

"To think that people are not good enough to ride in your coach and to think at the same time that they are fit to ride in a coach as good as your coach is a psychological impossibility," he said. "The words, 'Separate, but equal accommodations,' in segregation laws are simply legal fiction."

The annual message prepared Monday by Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, chairman, said: "The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People meets in its eighteenth annual session with a distinct feeling of triumph. For twenty-five years the white primaries of the south have been the most successful methods of disfranchising Negroes.

This year for the first time we have secured from the supreme courts of the United States, in the Texas case, a decision which is the beginning of the overthrow of the white primary. Not only this, but in this decision the supreme court in the most emphatic language rewrote and reaffirmed the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Sees Success of Efforts.

"The champions of race segregation have been chased from pillar to post in city council, legislature and courts during the last fifteen years. The pursuit was crowned with success by the Louisville decision of the supreme court in 1917 and that decision was reaffirmed in the Louisiana case last year. The national association has shown the insufficiency of the state laws to cope with lynching. We have shown that a state like South Carolina is unable to punish mob murder even when furnished with circumstantial proof of individual guilt."

Educational conditions in the south have bgeen investigated in the last year, and the annual message noted an improvement along this line.

Reference is made to alleged conditions of peonage in the Mississippi flood camps. The condition of colored children in the public schools, both north and south was reported unfavorable in many instances, and the increase in "Jim Crow" laws was deplored.

The committee for selecting the place for the next conference has chosen Los Angeles for 1928. Mrs. John M. Scott, who led a campaign in which $4,000 was raised for the national association, was active in promoting the claims of Los Angeles.

Besides Miss Zona Gale, the speakers for this evening will be Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, whose topic is "The Business Man as a Social Servant," and Overton, recipient of the Spingarn medal. The choir from Simpson M. E. church, under the direction of Mrs. Martha Hill, will sing the "Hallelujah Chorus." The conference chorus, with Mrs. Lucretia Mitchell directing, will sing Negro spirituals. Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman of the national board of directors, will preside.

FRANCES BERRY COSTON

SOME PROGRESS

(From The Indianapolis, Ind., Times, June 28, 1927.)

It means something when men of the Negro race are invited to churches of this city from whose pulpits only few years ago came messages that indicated anything but a spirit of tolerance or sympathy or interest in that race.

That has happened during the past week when the leaders of the colored people met here for the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The white race has gained more than the colored from this gathering through a larger understanding that the problem is solely not that of the colored people.

There is a challenge in the declaration of these leaders that while they are fighting to save the body of the black men they are saving the white man's soul when they fight against lynchings, both physical and spiritual, and the determination of equality of civil rights.

This country cannot afford to break down any part of the Constitution and especially those parts which protect against race and class hates.

If the colored man be denied equal rights, tomorrow other groups may be denied the same equal standing before the law.

There is a race problem. There will always be a race problem, just as there will be a religious problem. It will last as long as prejudice and hate rule human affairs. It will disappear when tolerance and reason, instead of hate and bigotry and fanatisicm, really rule our decisions.

A colored sepaker in a pulpit where once the white robe of the Klan was familiar is some sign of progress.

SAYS TIME RIPE FOR APPEAL

Detroit Judge Urges Negroes To Get Their Message To Whites

SUGGESTS THE RADIO

Special to the Journal and Guide

Indianapolis, June 28.—Delivering the keynote address at the opening mass meeting of the N. A. A. C. P., Judge Edward Jayne of the Wayne County Circuit Court, Detroit, voiced his faith in the Negro's struggle for equal opportunity in America.

"I am not ready to believe that the majority of my fellow men, that is my white fellow men, have had their sense of justice eaten away by the canker of race prejudice," declared Judge Jayne. "I believe that in the hearts and minds of a multitude of your fellow white citizens similarly situated, alike in everything but color, there is an abiding sense of justice which may be successfully aroused.

"The soil has been well prepared. They listen to your artists because of the beauty of the sound. They read your authors for the feel of their words. The time has come to submit to them the proposition of justice in the abstract. We have successfully taken our case to the courts of law. Let us now take it to the courts of public opinion. We must get our appeal into the white pulpit and the white press. Why not over the radio into the white home? It is a task of magnitude. It does appear discouraging. I know when the fiery Henry Ward Beecher carried his message to his cowardly contemporaries his listeners sought to enforce his silence. But the masses of our fellow white men can be told that as for them, race prejudice is a weapon in the hands of the enemy. Its sole purpose is their own injury. I believe our cause is just; so just that all must listen."

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JUN 24 1927

TELL OF NEGRO'S LEGAL VICTORIES

Presidents of Advancement Branches Cite Supreme Court Rulings.

Dr. George W. Lucas, president of the New Orleans (La) branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, told of the second Supreme court victory won by the association this year in the Louisana segregation case at yesterday's sessions of the eighteenth annual conference of the association at the Bethel A. M. E. Church. The Louisiana Legislature and the New Orleans city commission attempted to evade the Supreme court decision of 1917, which outlawed segregation by legislative enactment, by making the residence of either the colored or the white people in a section depend on the unanimous consent of the residents of that section, said Dr. Lucas. The case came before the Supreme court this year and a decisive victory was won by the colored people.

SOUGHT TO OUST HIM.

George W. Gross, president of the Denver (Col.) branch, told of a successful fight carried to the Colorado State Supreme court against discrimination attempted against colored children. Samuel A. Browne, colored postmaster of Staten Island, described intimidation and mob violence which sought to oust him from his home.

"As long as the constitution of the United States and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will back me up, I will stand my ground," said Mr. Browne.

Prof. LeRoy Washington of El Paso, Tex., told about the Texas white primary law of 1923, which prohibited the colored people from voting in the Democratic party primaries. He made a test case of his being refused to be allowed to vote. With the co-operation of the El Paso branch and the national association he carried the case to the United States Supreme court. The decision was unanimously in favor of the colored people. Since that time, said Prof. Washington, the Texas Legislature has attempted to accomplish the same thing in another manner. This will be fought to a finish, he declared.

NEWS
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VOTING IS TOPIC OF COLORED ASSOCIATION

Fuller Participation in Primaries Is Urged.

CRISIS EDITOR TO SPEAK

The Friday forenoon session of the eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at Bethel A. M. E. church, was presided over by William E. Pickens, who returned recently from a lecture trip which took him to England, Russia, Germany and other points in Europe.

"New Possibilities for Vating as a Result of the White Primary Decision of the United States Supreme Court," was the topic for the forenoon session. C. N. Newbold, director of the division of Negro education in North Carolina, was among the principal speakers for the session. Others who made talks were Harry E. Davis, colored member of the Ohio legislature; Julian St. George White, of Philadelphia; W. Washington, of El Paso, Tex., and Bishop I. B. Scott.

Pickens, in a brief talk before the conference, urged colored persons to stress the full exercise of the ballot and urged fuller participation in the primaries, especially those of the south. "Negro vote in the south," he asserted, "will strengthen the backbone of the white men in this country who are making every effort to give the negro the ballot."

Education Views Approved.

Newbold, who has made a splendid impression on the colored persons in attendance at the conference because of his attitude toward negro education ad his views on interracial co-operation, said the policy of North Carolina is safe and that the attitdde of the officials toward Negro education is right. He related incidents which indicated that the colored people of the south are showing new interest in voting and that constituting as they do a large per cent. of the population of the state, their influence at the polls is no uncertain factor.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBoise, of New York, executive secretary of the National Association, and responsible more than any other person for the policies of the associatoin which is an active protest against all forms of discrimination that would tend in any way to limit the Negro in his exercise of the rights of citizenship, was to preside at the evening session when the topic for discussion was to be "The History and Mission of the Crisis." The Crisis is the official bulletin of the association. Dr. DuBoise is the editor. Speakers for the afternoon session were LaJoyeaux H. Stanton, of Milwaukee, and Archie Weaver, of Chicago.

Butler Student Honored.

The annual scholarship of $100 given by the C. J. Walker Company, of Indianapolis, through the local branch which shows the largest growth over the preceding year and the largest increase in membership, was awarded to Andrew Ramsey, who has completed his freshman year at Butler College. Ramsey was chosen over a large number of recommendations made to the Indianapolis branch of which Mrs. C. I. Taylor is the president.

The program Thursday evening at Caleb Mills Hall, at which Davis presided, attracted the largest audience of the session. The speakers were: N. J. Frederick, colored attorney of Columbia, S. C.; Hamilton J. Fish, congressman from New York, and Newbold. Noble Sissle, popular song writer, and member of the Sissle and Black Company, added a feature to the program. He followed the address of Fish, his commandin gofficer in France, with a war song and recitation, which he featured in a concert tour of the United States, shortly after the war.

Fish made a forceful appeal to the colored people of the country for united support of his bill in the congress asking for an appropriation of $30,000 for a suitable memorial to the four combat units of colored soldiers who fought with the American forces in France.

Points Out Loyalty.

"There is no group of people in the United States," asserted Fish, "who have been more loyal and patriotic in time of war and peace than the 12,000,000 negroes in this country. With the exception of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I know of no organization which is making a fight to uphold the rights of the colored people."

Frederick gave a detailed account of the Aiken (S. C.) lynching.

The address of Newbold was inspirational. Newbold called attention to the rapid growth in education during the last ten years and the growth in the number of schools, the adoption of the most advanced educational methods and the increase in Negro high schools, colleges and institutions for teacher training.

Alva W. Taylor, of Indianapolis, will address the evening session Friday at Caleb Mills hall on "The Responsibility of the Church and Race Relations." Other speakers will be Dr. Will Alexander, of Georgia, head of the commission on race relations, on "The Changing Status of the Negro," and Charles S. Johnson, of the Opportunity Magazine. Musical features will be the Floyd Quartet, the Y. W. C. A. Octet, the Cosmopolitan Chorus, and Mrs. Blossie Roberts, soprano; Miss Mae Clements, piano, and Mrs. Selma Harry, soprano.

FRANCES BERRY COSTON.

NEWS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

COLORED VISITORS TO BE CHURCH SPEAKERS

JUN 25 1927

Conference Delegates Will Occupy City Pulpits.

TAKE SIGHTSEEING TOUR

Representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, holding its eighteenth annual conference in Indianapolis, will speak in many of the white and colored churches of the city Sunday forenoon and evening. Social functions in honor of the visitors and delegates and a sightseeing tour of the city in the afternoon, took the place of the regular business session Saturday.

Dr. W. E. DuBoise, who has served as executive secretary of the national association since its organization in 1907, and who more than any one else has been sponsor for the policies of the association, widely known as a scholar, writer and advocate of the civil rights of the American Negro, will speak at the forenoon service of the Second Christian church. Other assignments will be as follows: Will H. Alexander, Central Avenue M. E. church; Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman of the national board of directors of the national association, St. John A. M. E. church; Herbert J. Seligman, publicity director of the association, Northwood Christian church; Bishop I. B. Scott, Bethel A. M. E. church; George A. Singleton, St. Phillip's Episcopal church; Robert W. Bagnall, Roberts Park M E. church; William E. Pickens, East Tenth Street M. E. church; N. J. Frederick, Barnes M. E. church; George Singleton, Bethel A. M. E. church, 8 p. m.; Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Mt. Zion Baptist church; Julian St. George White, Witherspoon United Presbyterian church; Mrs. Memphis Garrison, St. Paul Presbyterian church; Isadore Martin, Jones tabernacle, A. M. E. Zion; Harry E. Davis, colored member of the Ohio legislature, Allen chapel A. M. E. church; R. W. Bagnall, Mt Paran Baptist church; Moses L. Walker, First Baptist church of North Indianapolis, and Herbert Turner, Simpson M. E. church. Walter White, assistant secretary of the national association and investigator of more than forty lynchings in this country, has been requested to speak at Roberts Park M. E. church.

Reception for Delegates.

Mrs. C. I. Taylor, president of the Indianapolis branch, entertained at a reception from 9 to 11 a. m. today in honor of the delegates and visitors. G. N. T. Gray, secretary of the branch and chairman of the sightseeing tour for the visitors, arranged for approximately fifty cars which formed at Bethel church.

The visitors will be entertained at a twilight dance at Trinity hall this evening, in the charge of the women's entertainment committee.

The branch has sent out notices of the mass meeting to be held at Cadle tabernacle Sunday at 2:30 p. m. Clarence Darrow, Chicago criminal lawyer, will make the principal address.

Dr. DuBois presided at the afternoon session Friday when he made a talk on the Crisis magazine and its enlargement features.

Mrs. John L. Scott, Los Angeles through whose efforts $4,000 was raised for the special fund of the national association, received the C. J. Walker medal for individual service. A certificate for $75 went to Andrew Ramsey, whose average for his freshman year at Butler College was 94 per cent. Harry D. Evans made the presentation.

The principal address of Friday evening's session was made by Dr. Alvah W. Taylor, of this city, head of the social service department of the Christian churches.

Says Ministers Must Lead.

In speaking on "The Responsibility of the Church and Race Relations," Dr. Taylor asserted that "men who preach the gospel of brotherhood, and who defend the teachings of the Book which teaches that of one blood God has made all nations and races, must lead their people to correctly apply the gospel of the lowly Nazarene to racial relationships and act like brothers across the color line." Dr. Taylor said that the church of today is constantly facing new issues, resulting for the social questions and conflicts of the age, and that the present-day church reflects the moral viewpoint of its membership. "When members of the church are not educated to the new social issues, the church will be forced to refuse the right stand, therefore it is essential for the ministry to lead."

Dr. Taylor said that there was too much loose condemnation of the church without recognizing that it has definite limitations.

Dr. Will Alexander, representing the interracial commission with headquarters at Atlanta, made a talk on 'The Changing South," in which he said that a new south has come into being, directed largely through the business men.

"The new leaders of industry in the south," Alexander said, "are hardly conscious of the race problem at all. To them it is a labor question and an industrial question. They are preoccupied, as is true of the rest of the nation, in making money. With them the 'hot spot' in their thinking is neither the race problem, politics nor fundamentalism, but rather is in money making. It is business. They are willing to listen with open-mindedness as far as the best interests of industry are concerned."

Dr. Alexander said that the southern colleges are studying the race questions, and that the rapid strides the south is making in industry are fast bringing about a changed attitude toward the Negro on the part of business men.

"The Changing Economics Status of the Negro," was discussed by Charles S. Johnson, colored sociologist of New York and editor of the Opportunity magazine. Johnson asserted that colored labor is established in the basic industries of this country, and that there is all probability that the demand for colored labor will increase in proportion to the restrictions made on foreign immigration. As a result of the colored man's place in the labor markets of the United States, Johnson said that a new labor consciousness is developing.

The musical features for the Friday evening meeting included the Floyd Quartet, selections by the Metropolitan Chorus, solos by Mrs. Selma Harry and Mrs. Blossie Roberts, and a piano number by Miss Mae Clements. F. B. Ransom, member of the executive board of the national association, presided.

FRANCES BERRY COSTON

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

JUN 25 1927

COLORED PEOPLE END CONFERENCE

Award of Spingarn Medal Feature of Closing Session.

Each race of man must be taught that there are four other races with a common sonship, Miss Zona Gale, prominent novelist and poet, declared in an aldress at the final session of the eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race in Caleb Mills hall last night, when the Spingarn medal was presented to Anthony Overton, Negro, president of the Douglass National bank and the Victory Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

Overton is the thirteenth recipient of the medal. Awarding of the medal was started by the association during the world war as a tribute to public service rendered by individuals of the colored race.

The session was in the form of a mass meeting and was addressed also by Dr. W. E. DuBois, member of the Spingarn award committee, on "The Business Man as a Social Servant," and by Overton.

Miss Gale declared the service such as rendered by Overton and others like him teaches the "white race to understand the common sonship of us all" and to all such "should go golden medals."

"Friends, every time that any member of the black, the yellow or the brown race can find it in his heart to teach to others the sheer absurdity of the arrogance of the white race," Miss Gale declared, "he has helped to teach to the white race our common ownership of the earth, the common fatherhood of God. The white race is gloriously in debt for such public service."

DUBOIS LAUDS OVERTON.

Dr. DuBois, in criticizing the judging of service by pecuniary profit, praised Mr. Overton for the social benefit his business has bestowed.

"We Negroes in the United States because prejudice limits our business opportunities, are by force of circumstances more largely public servants through our business than any American group and perhaps any modern group," Dr. DuBois said. "Thus we can see Anthony Overton's service to his race and country in four things: (1) in bringing to a people used only to manual labor something of the successful technic of manufacture; (2) by giving the kind of employment to colored boys and girls which is of the best sort, involving neither sweating nor social ostracism; (3) by furnishing capital through a national bank, the best guarded legal method, and (4) by developing insurance according to the laws of the state of New York which has done as much as law can do to turn insurance from gambling thrift. This is the business ideal which the colored people should follow. Dr. DuBois is a former recipient of the medal as is James W. Johnson, secretary of the association, who was present also.

The association yesterday received a program of greeting and commendation from the Indiana colored Elks in session at Muncie.

Business sessions, held yesterday at the Bethel A. M. E. Church, consisted of reports on the activities of each branch of the association presented by the delegates and committees. Membership in the branches has been increasing, large sums of money have been sent to the national officers and there is more interest being shown in the activities of the association in the Southern states, according to the reports.

N.A.A.C.P - 1927

THE LOCAL BRANCH N. A. A. C. P.

The local branch of the N. A. A. C. P. is probably the most important branch the association has. Situated at the Capital of the Nation it is in closer contact with the things that need immediate attention than any other branch of this militant organization.

At the election held a few nights ago the Washington branch reelected to the presidency Mr. Neval H. Thomas. Mr. Thomas is a man unafraid. He has the moral courage only real men possess. He is aggressive in his endeavor to correct the wrongs done to the race. He is no soft tongued apologist. He never straddles. His is the record of achievement. Prejudice with its attendant ills of segregation and proscription are attacked with a fearlessness that excite admiration of the brave and fill the weak with fright. Threats do not lessen his ardor, bribes whether of place or pelf, do not pierce his armor. Fear in the timid, or the pleadings of the opportunist do not swerve him from his purpose. Battling those who sit in the seat of prejudice is done without fear and trembling. He does not cringe nor does he fawn. Neval Thomas is a militant defender of his race's rights.

The people of Washington know him, people in the states know him, as one who is loyal to his race. To the N. A. A. C. P. he is an invaluable asset.

Memphis delegation is to introduce in the legislature a new marriage law. Provisions include: Requiring two witnesses to marriage; setting age for woman at 18, where consent is not given; application required of both parties, with address to be given, five days beforehand; both parties to state whether or not previously married, with notice an dobjection, allowable.

PROTEST APPOINTMENT

By United Press

NEW YORK, Jan. 4.—Officials of the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People have protested to President Coolidge against the appointment of Thomas G. McLeod, of South Carolina, as a member of the Federal Trade commission. McLeod was charged with oppsition to negroes.

Clarence Darrow and Arthur Garfield Hays handled most of the legal work, Mr. Johnson reported. The association received contributions last year of $86,000, expended $85,000 and has on hand $48,000. A request that the association withdraw its opposition to the appointment of Governor Thomas G. McLeod, of South Carolina, to the Federal Trade Commission was received from L. G. Southard, a South Carolina lawyer, who said he believed the Governor had done all he could to apprehend the Aiken lynchers. The association refused to comply but said it would welcome any information which might clear the Governor of the laxity charge.

MOORFIELD STOREY HAILS NEGRO'S COURT VICTORIES IN 1926.

New York, Jan. 7.—In a letter read at the Annual Meeting, on January 3, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, Moorfield Storey, of Boston, the President of the Association, passes in review the important legal victories won for the Negro in the courts during 1926 and urges continued and increasing support of its work.

After listing and briefly describing the various important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States and State courts, Mr. Storey says in his letter:

"It will be observed that we are undertaking to assert and defend the rights of the colored man to live where he will, to vote like other citizenss, to free speech, and the right also if he is innocent, not to be held guilty and punished.

"Our success in other matters has been excellent. What is more important still is the fact that those who would hold the Negroes down, who would deprive them of their rights, now understand that any attempt of that sort is going to be met by proceedings in the courts backed by an adequate organization, and in the courts our rights are safer than anywhere else in this great country

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the strongest organization in the country fighting the battle, and it is entitled to the support of all those who sympathize with the cause, as every civilized person in the United States should do. It is idle to call ourselves a Christian or even a civilized nation, while we refuse our colored brethren not only that love which we are directed to show our neighbors, but the ordinary toleration to which every human being is entitled at the hands of the merest stranger.

"The year has shown abundantly that efforts in a good cause are abundantly rewarded. Let us double our contributions and our work that another sixty years may not pass before the rights of every colored citizen in this country shall be as far above question as are the rights of his richest and most powerful neighbor."

N. Y.
HERALD TRIBUNE
JAN 4 1927

$85,000 for Negroes' Rights

Association Reports on Legislative and Legal Work for Year

The annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was held yesterday in its offices, 69 Fifth Avenue. James Weldon Johnson, secretary, reported that $85,000 had been expended last year for legislative and legal work in defense of persecuted Negroes.

TWO VICTORIES IN TWO STATES

The United States Supreme Court has stepped in during the past two weeks and called a halt in two cases where the constitution of the United States was being flagrantly violated in two states in the South, namely: Louisiana and Texas.

In the Texas case, it was disfranchisement; while in the Louisiana case, it was race segregation. Both were violation of the Federal constitution. Of course, the white people in these states will seek other ways to rob the colored people of their constitutional guarantees, and Uncle Sam will be called upon again, no doubt, to settle the question.

To-be-sure, we get a deal of satisfaction out of the fact that colored people may vote in a Texas Democratic primary, and we are inclined to feel proud of the United States Court's decision in the Louisiana segregation case; but neither of these victories should mean much to us as a group, as the fact that we, through the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were able to make the fight, carry our case to the Unite States Supreme Court and win the decisions.

If these two suits were the last, then we would be ready to sing "hallelujah"; but these are just the beginnings. Therefore, the praise, the thing which should inspire us most; the thing which should evoke our hallelujahs is the spirit, the means which have made the suits possible. If there had not been an organization known as the N. A. A.C. P., we doubt seriously, whether such decisions would have been possible.

The measure of the benefit, we as a group get out of these two decisions of the United States Supreme Court, will be determined by our efforts to make more secure the means which made the decisions possible. This may be done by joining the local

AN AWAKENING IN DETROIT

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with headquarters at New York has just reported that the Detroit branch has sent one thousand dollars ($1,000.00) to the Home office as its 1926 apportionment.

We congratulate the Detroit branch upon its success in meeting its apportionment promptly. Of course, it might have been St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, had either of these cities had the experience which Detroit had in the Sweet case. The colored people of Detroit had the opportunity of seeing the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in action; they saw this organization step in and snatch, as it were, eleven colored people from the very doors of the State penitentiary; they saw the N. A. A. C. P. do for them, that which was impossible for them to do for themselves under the circumstances; they saw about twenty-five thousand ($25,000.00) dollars spent defending the rights of the colored people in their own city. Thus, they had right before their eyes the strongest evidence of the need of an organization with a national scope, hence no doubt, it was easy for the local officers to raise the money The fact is the colored people of Detroit have had an awakening But the cost! Think of the bitter experience they underwent in the Sweet trial.

We wonder are the other cities awaiting for a similiar experience before they awake? Right here in St. Louis, we note that there are those who turn a deaf ear, when an appeal is made to them to join or give one dollar ($1.00) to help support the work, yet they are the ones who, in time of trouble brought about because of racial discrimination, are the first to run to the local N. A. A. C. P. for protection or redress.

Remember, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." One of the strongest weapons with which to fight discrimination is dollars. It looks too bad to print, that there are in St. Louis nearly a hundred thousand colored people, yet it is hard to find one percent of that number willing to give one dollar to help fight their battles for equity and justice. For God knows they are many, thick and fast, from within as well as from without.

National Advancement Association Issues Summary of Annual Report

Says Negro's Case Is Being Gradually Won in Law Courts of the Land—Continue Fight on Lynching

The Negro's fundamental citizenship rights are being gradually secured and established in the courts of law, according to a summary of its annual report for 1926, issued by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue.

"The main achievements of the association during the current year have been its outstanding legal victories," declares the summary of the N. A. A. C. P. annual report. "Through the courts the gravest forms of injustice and disability to which the Negro is being subjected are being

The report lists the following outstanding legal victories won during 1926:

1. By the acquittal of Henry Sweet in Detroit in a second trial (all eleven defendants having been tried together in the first), the noted attorney Clarence Darrow maintained the right of the Negro to defend himself in his home against the attacks of mobs seeking segregation by violence and intimidation. The Sweet Case was reported by the press throughout the country and had a decided effect in a number of cities which were moved to protect colored residents when threatened and avoid such disorder and expense as fell to the lot of Detroit.

2. The United States Supreme Court having declared its lack of jurisdiction in the so-called Washington segregation case, new cases have been begun and are in progress with the intention of appealing them to the Supreme Court and forcing definite decision on the question of segregation by agreement among white property owners. The new cases are under the supervision of Mr. Louis Marshall, member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board of Directors and one of foremost authorities on constitutional law in the country.

3. in Indianapolis, a residential segregation ordinance, enacted by the City Council and signed by the Mayor despite protests of colored citizens, was fought by the N. A. A. C. P. branch and declared unconstitutional on the basis of the decision in the Louisville segregation case, won in the Supreme Court in 1917 by the N. A. A. C. P. A similar victory was won in Norfolk, Va.

4. The N. A. A. C. P. sent its check for $250 to pay costs of an appeal to the Supreme Court of South Carolina in the case of Jim Davis, sentenced to life imprisonment for shooting and killing a white man who had come to take Davis' two daughters away.

5. The right of colored editors to freely speak for their race against injustice in the South was fought for in the case of Messrs. William Warley and I. Willis Cole of Louisville, charged with libel for protesting against discrimination between white and colored defendants in speed of trals and severity of sentenced imposed. The N. A. A. C. P. paid the entire legal fee of their first trial, amounting to $500, and has appealed the convictions and fines imposed.

6. One of the most important attacks ever undertaken by the N. A. A. C. P. on the disfranchisement of colored voters in the South, the case of Nixon vs. Herndon, originating in El Paso, challenging the right to exclude Negro voters from the "white primary," was prepared for trial in the United States Court to be argued before that tribunal on January 3, 1927. (Supreme)

7. In Texas, Luther Collins, a young colored man first sentenced to death in 1922 and later to 99 years' imprisonment on a false charge of assault upon a white woman, was freed in September, the case having been contested from beginning to end by the Houston, Texas, branch of the N. A. A. C. P.

In addition to these major cases of legal defense, involving fundamental citizenship rights of the Negro in the United States, made possible by the Legal Defense Fund, many minor cases and civil suits were undertaken by branches and by the National office. Of the civil suits the most important was brought shortly before the close of the year in behalf of Mrs. Blanche S. Brookins, who, despite her status as a passenger in interstate commerce, was removed from a Pullman sleeper in Palatka, Florida, forced to spend the night in jail, and fined $500 and costs for violating Florida's Jim Crow law. The N. A. A. C. P. took active steps in bringing Arthur Garfield Hays and Clarence Darrow into the case. In behalf of Mrs. Brookins these attorneys filed suit for $25,000 against the Pullman Company and the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

LYNCHING.

The issue of lynching has been revived throughout the United States, church bodies, newspapers and many individual citizens voicing a renewed demand for federal action to stamp out this crime, says the report.

Symptoms of an unprecedented interest in the subject of lynching took the form of a long article by Seval Zimand in the N. Y. Times, giving not only facts and figures supplied by the N. A. A. C. P., but also arguments for and against the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill; a similar article in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin; and editorials throughout the country.

Despite the increase in the number of lynchings from eighteen in 1925 to thirty-three in 1926, more attempted lynchings than ever before were prevented by local authorities in various parts of the country, testifying to an aroused sentiment against mob executions.

The Dyer Ant-Lynching Bill was again introduced by Mr. Dyer in the House and by the late Senator McKinley of Illinois in the Senate. At a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Commttiee the Association's secretary appeared and read into the record extensive data, printed in a separate document by the Judiciary Committee.

Even the white dailies of the South found it impossible to ignore the anti-lynching campaign of the N. A. A. C. P., frequently mentioning the Association by name in this connection.

SOUTHERN STATES VISITED.

In addition to other sections of the country, during the year 1926 staff officers of the N. A. A. C. P. visited and spoke in Texas, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, New Mexico, Arizona, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia and Missouri. "During the last five years," says The Crisis editorially, "there is not a single Southern State that our secretaries have not visited and most of them repeatedly."

N.A.A.C.P.- 1927

Anti-Intermarriage Bill Blocked by N. A. A. C. P.

Ku Klux Klan activity in the legislatures of New England States is meeting with determined opposition from branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the association's latest victory having occurred in Rhode Island, where a Klan bill, forbidding intermarriage of white and colored people, has been definitely blocked.

Another such bill is now pending in the Connecticut Legislature and the N. A. A. C. P. branches of the State are actively opposing it. Similar bills directed chiefly against the Catholic Church, have been introduced in the Legislature of Massachusetts.

N. A. A. C. P. Blocks Ku Klux Bill

NEW YORK.—Ku Klux Klan activity in the legislatures of New England States, is meeting with determined opposition from Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Association's latest victory having occurred in Rhode Island where a Klan bill, forbidding intermarriage of white and colored people, has been definitely blocked.

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Similar bills, directed chiefly against the Catholic Church, have been introduced in the legislature of Massachusetts.

GIVES N. A. A. C. P. $1000.00 BOND INTEREST DURING LIFE

New York, Feb. 4—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has received an unusual gift in the form of a $1,000 bond of the great Northern Power Company, of which the donor, John W. Griggs of St. Paul, Minnesota, reserves the interest during his lifetime. At his death the bond and interest on it pass entirely into the possession of the N. A. A. C. P. The N. A. A. C. P. during the lifetime of Mr. Griggs will clip and forward to him the interest coupons of the bond.

In thanking Mr. Griggs for his gift the N. A. A. C. P. expressed the hope that "your generous action may serve as an inspiration and example to others."

N. A. A. C. P. TELLS WHAT PRICE LIBERTY

New York, April 1.—The victory before the United States supreme court in the Texas white primary case was won at the unprecedentedly low cost of $2,909.31, according to announcement today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The low cost of this case is due to the gift without any charge whatever of the services of the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, Moorfield Storey, Louis Marshall and Arthur B. Spingarn.

In connection with the announcement James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. said: "To win a historic victory at the low cost of the Texas white primary case would be impossible for any individual. It is possible only through the organization and co-operation of the N. A. A. C. P. and through the generous and high-minded public service of the eminent counsel whose aid the N. A. A. C. P. has been enabled to enlist. If these gentlemen had been paid what their services command the cost of the case would have been very high indeed.

"The moneys expended went to Messrs. Knollenberg and Channell, the El Paso attorneys retained at the inception of the case, and for the printing and other incidentals to carrying a case before the court of last resort in the United States."

Texas White Primary Victory Cost $2,909

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Texas Primary Victory Costs $2,909.31

New York, March 25—The victory before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas White Primary Case was won at the unprecedentedly low cost of $2,909.31, according to announcement today by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The low cost of this case is due to the gift without any charge whatever of the services of the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, Messrs. Moorefield Storey, Louis Marshal and Arthur B. Spingarn.

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N. A. A. C. P. Notes

WINS CASE IN DENVER

The Denver Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reports winning a victory in the Supreme Court of Denver against a ruling by the local school board requiring separate social functions for white and colored students. Suit was brought in behalf of three colored students, who claimed that the school board's order violated the State Constitution which says "nor shall any distinction or classification of pupils be made on account of race or color."

PLAIN-DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.

MAR 19 1927

Call Joint Protest Meeting.

A mass meeting called jointly by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Cleveland Council for the Protection of Foreign-Born Workers will be held tomorrow afternoon at 3 in Mount Zion Congregational church, E. 55th street and Central avenue S. E. The meeting will protest, proposed legislation aiming to register aliens.

THE N. A. A. C. P. SCORES AGAIN

While certain Negroes are trying to knock the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that great organization goes marching on, doing things for the Negro that never could nor ever would have been done. Now comes the Supreme Court of the United States and says the Negro in Texas CAN VOTE in Oemocratic primaries. This decision is stupendous in its significance and where it may lead to is beyond our imagination.

There would not have been no such case before the Supreme Court had it not been for the N. A. A. C. P. The fight on residential segregation which was declared illegal by the Supreme Court; the fight for the right of a Negro to defend his home as in the Sweet case; the fight for the struggling farmers of Arkansas, freed after every Court in that State had decided they must die; the fight for the lives and freedom of the soldiers of the 24th—AL of these things accomplished by the N. A. A. C. P. and NONE of which could have been accomplished otherwise, should make every Negro in America join it.

These are just a few of its major works and does not include the hundreds of smaller deeds of local branches. We have neve rbeen able to see how any intelligent Negro man or woman could refuse to join the N. A. A. C. P.

AID TO NEGROES RECOUNTED

Association Reviews Legal Contests Financed in 1926.

Legal battles waged during the year are recounted in the seventeenth annual report of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which was made public yesterday. Among the contests financed was the defense of Dr. O. H. Sweet of Detroit and members of his family. The case arose out of an attack by a mob upon the doctor's home during which a man was shot and killed. The State selected for the first trial Henry Sweet, the doctor's younger brother. Clarence Darrow headed the defense and a verdict of not guilty was obtained. Charges against the other defendants have not been disposed of.

During the year there were thirty-four lynchings, which include six white persons, the report points out. The association spent $78,834 in defense of the negro's civil rights and the officers of the national organization traveled 71,082 miles, visited thirty-four States and held 452 meetings.

BISHOP HURST AND FLORIDA CONFERENCES SEND $300

New York.—Bishop John Hurst has sent a check for $300 to the N. A. A. C. P., which includes his personal gift of $100, and contributions of $100 each from the Central Florida and East Florida Conferences of the A. M. E. Church.

TEXAS WHITE PRIMARY VICTORY WON AT A COST OF ONLY $2,909.31

New York, April 5.—The victory before the U. S. Supreme Court in the Texas White Primary case was won at the unprecedentedly low cost of $2,909.31, according to announcement today by the N. A. A. C. P.

The low cost of this case is due to the gift without any charge whatever of the services of the N. A. A. C. P. attorneys, Messrs. Moorfield Storey, Louis Marshall and Arthur B. Spingarn.

"The moneys expended went to Messrs. Knollenberg and Channell the El Paso attorneys retained at the inception of the case, and for the printing and other incidentals to carrying a case before the court of last resort in the United States."

N. A. A. C. P. Baby Shows Net $43,878 In 3 Years

An announcement from offices of the N. A. A. C. P. states that the tenth crusade of baby contests, nation-wide, brought in during 1926 the total sum of $13,464.06. This brings the total for 1924, 1925 and 1926 to $43,878.06.

For 1927, Hackensack, N. J., has started off with a contest, netting about $300.

South Rallies To Support N.A.A.C.P.

Assistant Secretary Bagnell Declares A New Militancy Arising In The South

New York, Feb. 11—Returned to New York City after a Southern speaking tour, Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, reports that throughout the Southern States colored people are coming to a new appreciation of the work of the N. A. A. C. P. and are rallying to its support. Four cities contributed to the work of the N. A. A. C. P. sums aggregating more than the entire South contributed last year, and Captain A. T. Walden, President of the Atlanta Branch, took a life membership in the Association at $1,000.

The exposure by the association assistant secretary, Walter White, of the lynching of the three Boynkins in Aiken, South Carolina, contributed materially to the renewed interest in and enthusiasm for the work of the N. A. A. C. P., reports Mr. Bagnall.

"A new militancy is arising in the South," declared Mr. Bagnall, "and its existence is evidenced by the defeat of a circuit judge in Durham, N.C., by the Negro vote, when he showed prejudice in his decisions. It is also evidenced by the movement among Atlanta citizens to enjoin the school board against using the proceeds of the first million dollar bond issue for white schools only; and by the freely expressed appreciation of the effort of the N. A. A. C. P. to have the Texas 'White Primary' law declared unconstitutional by the U. S. Supreme Court.

"At my lectures I noticed students from the University of North Carolina, and from the University of South Carolina. They took notes and seemed genuinely interested in the problems of race relations. Everywhere I found colored people realizing that their hope lay in organization and in use of their power so gained rather than in depending on the clemency of the white people."

N. A. A. C. P. SPENT $78,834 IN 1926

NEW YORK.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People spent $78,834 in 1926 according to its annual report just made public.

Although the total income to the general fund of the association was just $44,344 as against $66,150 for 1925, it was greatly augmented by special legal defense funds which amounted to $34,225.

The report also states that the legal defense of the Negro and the Negroes' cause was regarded as the most important work during the year.

In legal victories and wideness of field covered the report shows 1926 to have been the most effective year in the hstory of th association.

PICKENS RECALLED

NOT PERMITTED BY N.A.A.C.P. TO REMAIN FOR CONGRESS OF COLONIAL RACES

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 18, 1927:—(By A. N. P.)—William Pickens, field secretary of the N. A. A. C. P., and contributing editor of the Associated Negro Press, has returned to the states after several weeks' stay on the European continent. Mr. Pickens went to Europe to attend the Brussels Conference but was recalled by the home office of the N.A.A.C.P. due to the pressing need of his services in the work of the association here in home, ten days before the postponed conference was held.

Mr. Pickens' inability to remain for the conference was distinct disappointment to the leaders of the movement particularly since he had been elected head of the Commission on the Negro throughout the World, at a pre-conference meeting.

MOORFIELD STOREY HAILS NEGRO'S COURT VICTORIES DURING 1926

New York, Jan. 7.—In a letter read at the annual meeting, on January 3, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, Moorfield Storey, of Boston, the president of the association, passes in review the important legal victories won for the Negro in the courts during 1926 and urges continued and increasing support of its work.

After listing and briefly describing the various important cases before the Supreme Court of the United States and state courts, Mr. Storey says in his letter:

"It will be observed that we are undertaking to assert and defend the rights of the colored man to live where he will to vote like other citizens, to free speech, and the right also if he is innocent not to be held guilty and punished.

"Our success in other matters has been excellent. What is more important still is the fact that those who would hold the Negroes down, who would deprive them of their rights, now understand that any attempt of that sort is going to be met by proceedings in the courts backed by an adequate organization, and in the courts our rights are safer than anywhere else in this great country. . . .

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is the strongest organization in the country fighting the battle, and it is entitled to the support of all those who sympathize with the cause, as every civilized person in the United States should do. It is idle to call ourselves a Christian or even a civilized nation while we refuse our colored brethren not only that love which we are directed to show our neighbors, but the ordinary toleration to which every human being is entitled at the hands of the present merest stranger.

"The year has shown abundantly that efforts in a good cause are rewarded. Let us double and redouble our contributions and our work that another sixty years may not pass before the rights of every colored citizen in this country shall be as far above question as are the rights of his richest and most powerful neighbor."

ZETA PHI BETA SORORITY WILL MEET IN NEW YORK

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—The seventh annual conclave of the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority was held in this city last week.

The newly elected officers were: President, Mrs. Ruth Scruggs, Buffalo, N. Y.; Vice Presidents, Ewythe Green of Philadelphia, and Ewythe Buford of Marshall, Texas; Financial Secretary, Venetia Nichols, Atlanta; General Recording Secretary, Corrine Osborne, Nashville; Lucille J. Wilson, Treasurer, Washington, D. C., and Editor, Winoah Harvey of New Rochelle, N. Y.

New York was chosen as the place for the next session.

30 Professors, 40 Students Visit N. A. A. C. P. Office

New York, April 15—Thirty professors and 40 students from colleges and universities in nearby States visited the offices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, last week, on an informational tour conducted by the Fellowship for Reconciliation, it was announced today. The colleges represented included institutions in New York, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, among them being Columbia University, Trinity College, University of Pennsylvania and Lancaster College.

At the N. A. A. C. P. offices the visitors were addressed by Robert W. Bagnall, Director of Branches, and following the discussion a number of Southern students expressed themselves as seeing the race problem in a new light.

CHICAGO IS HOST TO ZETA PHI BETAS

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 15—(ANP)—Meeting in their seventh annual conclave the Zeta Phi Beta Sorority with the election of officers on last Saturday night ended a week crowded with organization accomplishment and overrunning with social achievement. Chicago had extended open arms to this gracious body of trained and talented young women and was so effusive in its desire to entertain them that frequently it seemed as though the drab routine of business would have to take second place to the insistent demands of the windy city's famed hospitality.

The newly elected officers were President, Mrs. Ruth Scruggs, Buffalo, N. Y.; Vice presidents, Edythe Green of Philadelphia, and Marrietta Buford of Marshall, Texas; Financial Secretary, Venetia Nilhols, Atlanta; General Recording Secretary, Corrine Osborne, Nashville; Lucile J. Wilson, Treasurer, Washington, D. C., and Editor Winonah Harvey of New Rochelle, N. Y.

Plans were made to continue with unabated force the scholarship drive fund created. The retiring president, S. Evelyn Lewis of Washington was a beneficiary this year. Among the social events were dances in their honor by the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, the Omega Auxilliary. The Zeta Chapter, by Mrs. Holloway. The Kappa Alpha Psi's the Phi Beta Sigmas, a breakfast by Attorney Violet Anderson, and a dinner given Friday night by Mrs. Anna Pope Turnbo Malone at her Chicago residence, 4411 South Parkway, which for brilliance and sumptuousness was not exceeded by any social event which Chicago witnessed during the holiday week. There with a cusine served by a staff especially imported from St. Louis, with Mr. Stone of Poro College in charge, a musical program rendered by the Cafe de Paris orchestra and exquisite favors the orgy made merry. P. S. Abbott delivered the address of the evening. Particularly encouraging were the splendid reports rendered of the excellent work being done by the individual chapters.

New York was chosen as the place for the next session.

N.A.A.C.P. - 19-1

Sends Check To Defend Father

Who Killed White Road Boss Who Tried To Take Away His Daughters

N. A. A. C. P. SENDS CHECK

New York, May 3.—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has sent its check for $300 to L. E. Southard attorney of Spartanburg, S. C., who defended the Lowman family to pay for a new trial for Jim Davis, colored man accused of murder because he defended his two daughters and his own life after a white road gang boss had threatened to remove them from Davis' house.

Previously the association had sent its check for $250 to Mr. Southard, an appeal of the case to the state supreme court as a consequence of which the conviction of Davis was reversed and a new trial ordered.

Mr. Southard has been contributing of this own time and money in order to see justice done in this case and has agreed to carry it to a conclusion.

N. A. A. C. P. CALLS MASS MEETING TO DISCUSS CHARTER

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls a mass meeting at Big Bethel Church, Tuesday night, the 24th, 7:30 o'clock, for the purpose of discussing and determining the attitude of Atlanta colored voters on the city charter. On this occasion the subject will be thoroughly analized by speakers well informed, pro and contra, including Honorables J. L. Mayson, city attorney; Horace Russell, alderman of the Tenth Ward; B. J. Davis, National Republican Committeeman of the State of Georgia, and others.

It is taken for granted that the colored people know that all qualified citizens can vote on the issue and every one of voting age will be ready to cast his or her vote next Wednesday, the 25th. Register, if you have not already, then come to the mass meeting for final instructions.

A. T. Walden, Pres.
Miss R. M. Cosby, Sec.

BAGNALL REPORTS ATLANTA ACTIVE IN SOUTHERN TOUR

Speaks at Prominent Colleges; N. A. A. C. P. Organized in South.

Jim Crow Laws Taboo

Students Deplore Un-Christian Principle of Y. M. C. A. at Dinner.

New York, May 6.—Robert Bagnall, Director of Branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, has addressed ten colleges and universities on his present Southern tour, and at many of the institutions where Mr. Bagnall has spoken, chapters of the N. A. A. C. P. have been started. These include Morehouse College, Morris Brown University, Atlanta University and Clark University; also A. and T. and Livingstone, in North Carolina; and chapters are projected at Allen and perhaps Bennett in Columbia.

Jim-Crow Banquet Refused.

"In the South the students are manifesting a growing spirit of freedom," reports Mr. Bagnall. "At the Y. M. C. A. student conference of North Carolina they tried to serve Negroes a jim-crow banquet which they refused, asking either that they be admitted to the general banquet or that it be done away with. The counter-proposal was made that they come in to hear the speaking after the whites had eaten. This they refused to do. A Committee was appointed who intended to table the matter, but the students next day after the banquet offered a resolution on the open floor of the convention deploring the unfortunate and unchristian practice of the convention in shutting out its delegates from the banquet session because of color or race, and recommending that hereafter the banquet include all delegates or be abandoned, and that Committees with Negro members should meet at such places as the Negro members could attend and not at restaurant luncheons from which they were excluded."

Drive Organized.

In Atlanta, according to Mr. Bagnall's report, a drive has been organized for 2,000 members with 30 Captains and teams of about 100, in which professional, business and laboring groups are taking part. Captain A. T. Walden, President of the Atlanta Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. recently won a street car case for the Branch which neither white nor colored people thought could be won. This has immensely stimulated interest in the Branch and membership activity.

THIS CLIPPING FROM THE

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

JUN 22 1927

President Praises Friends of Negroes For Uplift Work

Promises National Convention Government Will Continue to Help Advance Interests of the Race

Special to the Herald Tribune

INDIANAPOLIS, June 21.—A letter from President Coolidge in which he expressed his "high regard for the most valuable work" being done by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will feature the program to-morrow as that organization opens its eighteenth annual conference here.

The President declared the social well being of this nation requires constant effort "for amelioration of race prejudice and extension to all elements of equal opportunity and equal protection under the laws which are guaranteed in the Constitution."

Praising the work of the association and its personnel, the President said:

"Your organization, including as it does able and sincere men and women, white as well as colored, has been most effective in efforts to secure for your race the rights and privileges that are the common heritage of us all."

"When we recall the history of the colored man in this country, the long period of his bondage, during which he established a record for industry and fidelity, and when we consider his lack of educational and other opportunities for many years, we cannot but marvel at his advancement. It has been steady in the face of many discouragements.

"We find the colored man to-day not only an important factor in our industrial and agricultural development, but successful in business and showing skill in the professions and arts. That his achievements and standing in our communities will continue to increase is certain. To that end, he should receive every assistance that may be given."

The President was exceptionally specific in regard to lynching. He said:

"Not only their remarkable progress, their devotion and their loyalty, but our duty to ourselves under our claim that we are an enlightened people requires us to use all our power to protect them from the crime of lynching. Although violence of this kind has very much decreased, while any of it remains we cannot justify neglecting to make every effort to eradicate it by law."

THIS CLIPPING FROM THE

BROOKLYN STANDARD UNION

JUN 22 1927

Coolidge Greets Negro Conference

INDIANAPOLIS, June 22.—President Coolidge has sent a letter of greeting to the eighteenth annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opens here to-night, in which he expresses his "high regard for the valuable work being done by the association." President Coolidge in his letter states that "your organization, including as it does able and sincere men and women, white as well as colored, has been most effective in its efforts to secure for your race the rights and privileges that are the common heritage of us all."

In the letter transmitting President Coolidge's message of greeting, his secretary, Everett Sanders, states his gratification that the race relations conference is being held in his native State of Indiana and the hope that increased good-will will be the result of its proceedings.

President Coolidge's letter is addressed to James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SENDS GREETING TO RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Indianapolis, June 22.—President Coolidge has sent a warm letter of greeting to the 18th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opens here tonight, and in his letter the President expresses his "high regard for the most valuable work" being done by the Association. President Coolidge in his letter states that "your organization, including as it does able and sincere men and women—white as well as colored—has been most effective in its efforts to secure for your race the rights and privileges that are the common heritage of us all."

In the letter transmitting President Coolidge's message of greeting his Secretary, Everett Sanders, states his gratification that the race relations conference is being held in his native State of Indiana and the hope that increased good-will will be the result of its proceedings.

President Coolidge's letter, which is addressed to James Weldon Johnson, Secrtary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is in full as follows:

"THE WHITE HOUSE"
WASHINGTON
June 8, 1927

"It is always a pleasure to express my high regard for the most valuable worke being done by the Na

tional Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And, I thank you for the opportunity of sending a message to be read at its Eighteenth Annual Conference.

"When we rcall the history of the Colored man in this country, the long period of his bondage—during which he established a record for industry and fidelity—when we consider his lack of educational and other opportunities for many years we cannot but marvel at his advancement. It has been steady in the face of many discouragements. We find the Colored man today not only an important factor in our industrial and agricultural development, but successful in business and showing skill in the professions and in the arts. That his achievements and standing in our Communities will continue to to incrase is certain. To that end he should receive every assistance that may be given.

"I would like to repeat and emphasize here what I said in my last Annual Message to Congress:

'The social wll-being of our country requires our constant effort for the amelioration of race prejudice and the extension to all elements of equal oportunity and equal protection under the laws which are guaranteed by the Constitution. The Federal Government especially is charged with this obligation in behalf of the Colored pople of th Nation. Not only their remarkable process, their devotion and thir loyalty, but our duty to ourselves under our claim that we are an enlightened people requires us to use all our power to protect them from the crime of lynching. Although violenc of this kind has very much decreased, while any of it remains we cannot justify neglecting to make every ffort to eradicat it by law.

'The education of the Colored race under Government ncouragement is proceding successfully and ought to have continuing support. An increasing need exists for properly educated and trained medical skill to be devoted to the service of this race."

"Your organization, including as it does able and sincere men and women—white as well as Colored—has been most effective in its efforts to secure for your race the rights and privileges that are the common heritage of us all.

"My best wishes for the future.

"Very truly yours,

(Signed) "CALVIN COOLIDGE.

"Mr. J. W. Johnson, Secretary,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue.
New York, City."

In his letters transmitting the President's greeting, Mr. Sanders writes:

"As an Indianian I should like to say that I am glad personally that this Confrence is to b held in my native State; and I am sure that the people of Indiana will welcome so auspicious an event. We shall look with interest to the address to be delivered by the distinguished guests of your Confrence; and we shall expect that great and mutual good-will between the groups of our citizens will result from the interchange of views broadcast from your meetings."

THIS CLIPPING FROM THE

INDIANAPOLIS

INDIANA

JUN 18 1927

NEGRO LEADERS TO MEET HERE

National Association Slated to Open Parley June 22.

Five of the country's Negro leaders in literary and artistic fields, officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will attend the eighteenth annual association conference here June 22-28.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of The Crisis, official association magazine, is a noted critic of Negro and other art and literature and is the author of a number of books, among them "Souls of Black People."

James Weldon Johnson, association secretary, ex-United States consul in Nicaragua and Venezuela, formerly was principal of a colored high school in Jacksonville, Fla., and is a lawyer, novelist and essayist. His novel, "The Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man," was published in 1912.

Walter White, assistant secretary, had been awarded a fellowship for a year's study in Europe. He is the author of two novels, "The Fire in the Flint," and "Flight."

William Picken, field secretary, was a Phi Beta Kappa student at Yale and won the undergraduate oratorical contest. He won fame as a humorist lecturer on a tour of Europe last summer.

Robert W. Bagnall, association director of branches, has contributed to many history magazines.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE SENDS GREETING TO RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE

Expresses "High Regard for Most Valuable Work" of Advancement Association.

Indianapolis, June 22.—President Coolidge has sent a warm letter of greeting to the 18th Annual Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opens here tonight, and in his letter the President expresses his "high regard for the most valuable work" being done by the Association. President Coolidge in his letter states that "your organization, including as it does able and sincere men and women—white as well as colored—has been most effective in its efforts to secure for your race the rights and privileges that are the common heritage of us all."

In the letter transmitting President Coolidge's message of greeting, his Secretary, Everett Sanders, states his gratification that the race relations conference is being held in his native State of Indiana and the hope that increased good-will will be the result of its proceedings.

President Coolidge's letter, which is addressed to James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, is in full as follows:

The White House,
Washington.

June 8, 1927.

"My dear Mr. Johnson:

"It is always a pleasure to express my high regard for the most valuable work being done by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. And I thank you for the opportunity of sending a message to be read at its Eighteenth Annual Conference.

"When we recall the history of the colored man in this country, the long period of his bondage—during which he established a record for industry and fidelity—when we consider his lack of educational and other opportunities for many years, we cannot but marvel at his advancement. It has been steady in the face of discouragements. We find the colored man today not only an important factor in our industrial and agricultural development, but successful in business and showing skill in the professions and in the arts. That his achievement and standing in our communities will continue to increase is certain. To that end he should receive every assistance that may be given.

"I would like to repeat and emphasize here what I said in my last Annual Message to Congress:

'The social well-being of our country requires our constant effort for the amelioration of race prejudice and the extension to all elements of equal opportunity and equal protection under the laws which are guaranteed by the Constitution. The Federal Government especially is charged with this obligation in behalf of the Colored people of the Nation. Not only their remarkable progress, their devotion and their loyalty, but our duty to ourselves under our claim that we are an enlightened people requires us to use all our power to protect them from the crime of lynching. Although violence of this kind has very much decreased, while any of it remains we can not justify neglecting to make every effort to eradicate it by law.

'The education of the Colored race under Government encouragement is proceeding successfully and ought to have continuing support. An increasing need exists for properly educated and trained medical skill to be devoted to the service of this race.'

"Your organization, including as it does able and sincere men and women—white as well as colored—has been most effective in its efforts to secure for your race the rights and privileges which are the common heritage of us all.

"My best wishes for the future.

"Very truly yours,
(Signed)
"CALVIN COOLIDGE

"Mr. James Weldon Johnson,
Secretary,
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City."

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"An an Indianian I should like to say that I am glad personally that this Conference is to be held in my native State; and I am sure that the people of Indiana will welcome so auspicious an event. We shall look with interest to the addresses to be delivered by the distinguished guests of your Conference; and we shall expect that great and mutual good will between the groups of our citizens will result from the interchange of views broadcast from your meetings."

N.H.H.C.P.-1927

President Praises Black Americans' Startling Progress

Chief Magistrate of Republic Send Greetings to Race Conference—Expresses "High Regard for Most Valuable Work" of Advancement Association—Commends Black Race— Reiterates Congressional Message.

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COURTS NEGRO'S BULWARK WRITES STOREY IN MESSAGE TO CONVENTION

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.. June 23—Moorfield Storey, of Boston, former president of the American Bar Association, and National President of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in a message read at the opening mass meeting of the 18th annual conference here last night, called attention to two victories of the Association won this year before the U. S. Supreme Court as evidencing the protection given to the Negro in the courts of the land. Mr. Storey, who was secretary to Senator Charles Sumner during Reconstruction, could not make the journey from Boston to Indianapolis, because of his advanced age of 83 years, and sent a message to be read.

"We have had fresh evidence this year," said the message, "that the principles on which our liberty rests will be upheld by our courts. The attempt of New Orleans and the Supreme Court of Louisiana to overrule the Supreme Court of the United States and maintain a segregation ordinance was a pitiful failure when its advocates came before the court.

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"The Constitutional Amendments won by four years of Civil War which secure the fundamental rights of our own citizens are treated as dead letters with the result that 86,341 votes elect 8 representatives in the South while it takes 592,246 to elect the same number in the North. The white voter loses his own rights when he ceases to prottct the rights of his colored brothers."

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Mr. Storey in his message also alluded to the peonage conditions disclosed by the Mississippi River floods as existing on delta Plantations.

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"These conditions cannot last. Our duty is to bring out the truth and make our fellow-citizens realize what barbarism thrives under beneficient laws which we do not enforce.

"Be of good cheer, my friends, stand together, fight on in the courts and in public meetings. Look back on what we have won since 1865, and look forward with fresh courage to the future with assured faith that victory awaits us."

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N. A. A. C. P. - 1927 I.

ROCKY MT. NEWS
DENVER, COLO.

MAY 23 1927

NEGRO ASSOCIATION HEAD DEFENDS SEGREGATION STAND

To The Rocky Mountain News:

A letter appeared in your issue of May 9, purporting to enlighten the reading public of Denver as to the aims and purposes of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, with special reference to its attitude on the matter of racial segregation. Of course, the letter was written solely for campaign purposes and I would not deign a reply but for the fact that a majority of the statements are so glaringly at variance with the truth. Let me quote the following bearing upon segregation:

"There are two fractions fighting this vitally important question. First, the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. Why? Because the prime object of this organization is to promote intermarriage. In Chicago alone, thru the efforts of this association, 4,000 marriages have been consummated between the white and black races. There is an active branch of this organization working in Denver today. They do not want segregation. They want inter-marriage."

No doubt it had not occured to the writer of the above that the National association is fully capable of speaking for itself and stands ready at all times to set forth its position, based on a record of achievements in the citizenship affairs of this nation of which it is justly proud and for which it needs make no apology. This association has but one object—Justice. For this it is willing to fight as has been repeatedly demonstrated in the 18 years of its existence, and thru all the courts of the land if need be.

This association exists in order to combat the spirit of persecution which confronts the Negro people of this land, safeguard their full political, civil and legal rights, and secure for them equality of opportunity with all other citizens. We challenge the statement, coming from what so ever source, that this association sponsors, advocates or favors inter-marriage in any sense. On the contrary we offer continued and unalterable opposition to the clandestine relations responsible for the increasing number of mulattoes in the southland, supplementing our opposition with the stern demand that if there are those who will persist in such relations, they should be compelled by legal requirement, to assume the responsibilities of parenthood.

We have fought and will continue to fight against all forms of segregation; we have fought and will continue to fight against the evils of lynching and mob murders, and against any other abuses aimed at us because of racial differences. Recurring to my suggestion that the letter of May 9 was given to the public at a convenient season for none other than political reasons, it is illuminating to glance over the returns of last Tuesday's election and note that the one candidate who made his campaign on the sole issue of racial segregation, finished a poor ninth in the race, and out of a total vote of 119,834 succeeded in polling less than 2 per cent of the whole, and only a few votes more, thruout the entire city than a Negro candidate for councilman received in a single district.

There is something ironical in the comparison. Accepting his vote as representing the net gain of converts made after eight years of frenzied, agonizing effort, we feel justified in the assumption that generation after generation will have passed away before the needless tirade against citizens of the Negro race and against the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, makes an appreciable dent upon the sound judgment and good sense of the decent citizens of Colorado.

GEORGE W. GROSS.
President, Denver Branch N. A. A. C. P.

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JUN 26 1927

NEGROES TO HEAR DARROW ADDRESS

Noted Lawyer to Speak at Colored Conference—Public Invited.

Clarence Darrow, noted Chicago criminal lawyer, will come to Indianapolis this morning from Chicago to address the eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Cadle Tabernacle. The public is invited to attend in an announcement made yesterday by James Weldon Johnson, secretary.

Mr. Darrow is a member of the board of the directors and of the legal committee of the association. He is best known for his appearance in the Leopold-Loeb trial and the Scopes case.

Mr. Darrow will be accompanied by Mrs. Darrow and Miss Zona Gale, novelist and playwright. In addition to Mr. Darrow's address on "Race Relations," the program will include speeches by Robert W. Bagnall of New York, ordained Episcopal clergyman and director of the association's branches.. An elaborate musical entertainment has been arranged.

Miss Gale will present the Spingarn medal to Anthony Overton, colored banker and insurance executive of Chicago, Tuesday night at the last meeting of the conference. The medal was instituted in 1911 by J. E. Spingarn, then chairman of the board of directors and now treasurer of the association, who gives annually a gold medal for the highest or noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year. Mr. Overton will receive this honor for organizing and directing the first Negro insurance company which received a license in the state of New York.

MEDAL OF MERIT.

The purpose of the medal is to call attention of the American people to the existence of distinguished merit and achievement among American Negroes and to serve as a reward for such achievement and as a stimulus to ambition among colored youths.

The medal has been awarded in previous years to Prof. E. E. Just, head of the department of physiology of Howard university medical school, for researches in biology; Maj. Charles Young of the United States Army for services in organizing the Liberian constabulary and developing roads of the republic of Liberia; Harry T. Burleigh, composer, pianist and singer, for excellence in the field of creative music; William Stanley Braithwaite, poet, literary critic and editor for distinguished achievement in literature; Archibald H. Grimke, former United States consul in Santo Domingo, for seventy years of distinguished service to his country and his race; William E. Burghardt Du-Bois, author and editor of "The Crisis," for the founding and calling together of the Pan-African congress; Charles S. Gilpin, actor; Mary B. Talbert, former president of the National Association of Colored People, for service to the women of her race and for restoration of the home of Frederick Douglass; George W. Carver, head of the department of research and experiment station of Tuskegee institute, for distinguished research in agricultural chemistry; Roland Hayes, singer, "for reputation which he has gained as a singer in England, Germany and France and especially in America, where he was last year soloist for the Boston Symphony orchestra and because in all his singing Mr. Hayes has so finely interpreted the beauty and charm of the Negro folk song;" James Weldon Johnson, former United States consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua, for his work as an author, diplomat and public servant, and Carter G. Woodson, editor of the Journal of Negro History, for ten years of devoted service in collecting and publishing records of the Negro in America.

TO TALK IN CHURCHES.

Leading members of the association and supporters of the Negro cause will deliver addresses at the following Indianapolis churches during the morning services: Will H. Alexander, director of the commission of interracial co-operation of Atlanta, Ga., at the Central Avenue M. E. Church; Miss Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board of directors of the association, St. John A. M. E. Church; Herbert J. Seligmann, publicity director of the association, Northwood Christian Church; George A. Singleton, St. Philip's Episcopal Church; Robert W. Gagnall, Roberts Park M. E. Church; William E. Pickens, field secretary of the association, East Tenth Street M. E. Church; N. J. Frederick, attorney at Columbia, S. C., Barnes M. E. Church, and George Singleton, Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Those who will speak at 8 o'clock are: Mrs. S. Joe Brown, Mt. Zion Baptist Church; Julian St. George White, Witherspoon United Presbyterian Church; Mrs. Memphis Garrison, St. Paul Presbyterian Church; Isadore Martin, Jones Tabernacle, A. M. E. Zion; Harry E. Davis, colored member of the Ohio Legislature, Allen chapel, A. M. E. Church; R. W. Bagnall, Mt. Paran Baptist Church; Moses L. Walker, First Baptist Church of North Indianapolis; Herbert Turner, Simpson, M. E. Church, and Walter White, assistant secretary of the association, Roberts Park M. E. Church.

The program in Cadle Tabernace will be broadcast by station WKBF, Hoosier Athletic Club.

The association, which has been in session since Wednesday, dispensed with business sessions yesterday to entertain the delegates on a sight-seeing tour of Indianapolis, including the Indianapolis Motor Speedway and other places of interest. A reception and dance were held last night at Trinity hall, Twenty-first street and Boulevard place.

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

COLORED SOCIETY TO CONFER HERE

JUN 22 1927

Governor Will Deliver Address at Opening Meeting of N. A. A. C. P.

A mass meeting in Caleb Mills hall at 8 o'clock this evening will formally open the eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which will continue until Tuesday. Governor Ed Jackson will deliver the address of welcome tonight.

Credentials for delegates from twenty-seven states have been received at headquarters of the conference at Bethel A. M E. Temple, Vermont and Toledo streets. Additional delegations which will bring the total representation of states up to thirty are expected. States represented thus far are Indiana, New York, Michigan, West Virginia, New Mexico, Colorado, Iowa, New Jersey, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, California, Pennsylvania, Montana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Ohio, Kentucky, Florida, Arkansas, Kansas, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Louisiana, Nebraska, Missouri and Georgia.

Among prominent delegates and speakers who have arrived are James Weldon Johnson of New York, secretary of the association, author and poet, and a former United States consul in Nicaragua and Venezuela a,nd Walter White of New York, assistant secretary of the association and novelist.

York and preside at tonight's session Others expected today are Miss Mary White Ovington of New York, a member of the board of directors, and Judge Ira W. Jayne of Detroit, Mich. Judge Jayne will deliver the keynote address at the meeting tonight on "The Mission of the N. A. A. C. P. and How to Fulfill It."

Mrs. C. J. Taylor, president of the Indianapolis branch, will introduce the presiding officers, and the Rt. Rev. John Hurst of Baltimore will deliver the invocation. Music will be provided by the N. A. A. C. P. chorus, New Bethel choir, Y. M. C. A. quartet and special soloists.

Another speaker tonight will be the Rt. Rev. William T. Vernon of Detroit, Mich., former registrar of the United States treasury, who now is bishop of the African M. E. Church. Other features of the meeting tonight will be the reading of messages from President Coolidge and Moorfield Storey, president of the association.

STAR
INDIANAPOLIS, IND

JUN 24 1927

NEGRO'S RACIAL PROGRESS.

The eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which opened on Wednesday and will continue for a week, brings to Indianapolis the representatives of an important social movement which has received the hearty indorsement of America's leading citizens. The Negro has achieved remarkable progress when the handicaps of past years are considered. Illiteracy has been steadily decreasing, particularly in the Northern states, and the race's ideals and opportunities have been lifted by the better educational facilities provided. At the mass meeting in Caleb Mills hall which opened the conference, where the delegates from all parts of the country were welcomed by Governor Jackson, a message was read from President Coolidge, in which he said:

It is always a pleasure to express my high regard for the most valuable work being done by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Your organization, including as it does able and sincere men and women—white as well as colored—has been most effective in its efforts to secure for your race the rights and privileges that are the common heritage of us all. When we consider the colored man's lack of educational and other opportunities for many years, we can not but marvel at his advancement.

The national organization is endeavoring to cooperate in every way toward the educational, economic and social advancement of the Negro and to safeguard his rights where there may be a tendency to ignore them. The association has assisted in the legal battles

which have won from the highest court the recognition of those political privileges for which the Negro has been contending. It has been laboring with equal assiduity to make the members of the colored race equal to their opportunities. In some communities, for example, the Negro has been misled by machine politicians and his voting has been determined largely by boss dictation rather than personal convictions as to men and parties. One of the particular endeavors of the organization will be to persuade the Negro to vote for men and measures rather than for party.

Indianapolis welcomes the opportunity to entertain the national delegates because of the high standing attained by the leaders of its colored citizenship. It i also proud of the fine influence exerted in the com munity by the colored Y. M. C. A. and of the respons

to the recent movement to provide equal advantages to the colored girls. A handsome new high school demonstrates the city's desire to provide the best educational opportunities. The city also sympathizes with the national organization's efforts to secure for the Negro an equal opportunity in the courts of the land.

JUSTICE FOR COLORED FOLK, SESSION TOPIC

NEWS
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
J. W. Johnson Tells of Recent Court Decisions.

JUN 2 3 1927

OTHER SPEAKERS HEARD

The eighteenth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in session at Bethel A. M. E. church, Vermont and Toledo streets, opened Thursday with an address by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association, writer and poet, whose works have won distinction both in this country and abroad.

The subject for the forenoon session was "Justice Through the Courts." Other speakers, besides Mr. Johnson, were George W. Gross, Denver, Colo.; Dr. George W. Lucas, New Orleans, and Samuel A. Browne, Staten island, N. Y. In his address Mr. Johnson said the National Association in the last year had focused its efforts on obtaining justice for the colored people through the courts. He related incidents pertaining to the two principal cases which were the outstanding victories of the association this year, the New Orleans segregation case, in which objectionable legislation was declared illegal by the supreme court, and the Texas primary case, in which the supreme court handed down a decision, in effect giving colored persons the right of the ballot in Texas.

Mr. Gross, who is president of the Denver branch, made a report on cases of segregation in the Denver public schools, where a decision in the state courts of Colorado was in favor of the colored citizens of Denver. F. M. Anderson, of Terre Haute, discussed segregation and its effect on various apprenticeships in this state, and reported especially on the fact that colored pharmacists and physicians find it almost impossible to serve apprenticeships and interneships in Indiana.

F. E. DeFrantz, executive secretary of the colored men's branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, presided at the afternoon session of the association, when the subject was "The N. A. C. P. and the School." The speakers were Morris Lewis, Chicago; William Hayes McKinney, Detroit, and Mrs. John M. Scott, Los Angeles. The addresses discussed segregated public schools in the north: (a) "When Already Established Contrary to Law," (b) "When About to Be Instituted," (c) "When There Are Segregated Classes in Mixed Schools."

Fish to Be Speaker.

The outstanding feature of the evening session, which will open with a musical program at 7:45, will be the address of Hamilton Fish, congressman from New York. Mr. Fish, former commander of colored troops in France, is known to large numbers of colored persons and as a token of the esteem in which he is held by colored former service men, Noble Sissle, tenor and song writer, formerly with the Sissle & Blake Company, and former Hoosier, has wired the committee that he will arrive Thursday and will sing just preceding the address of Mr. Fish. Mr. Sissle will be asked to sing a dramatic number which pictures scenes in "No Man's Land."

Other speakers for the evening session will be N. J. Frederick, of Columbia, S. C., and N. C. Newfold, director of the division of Negro education in North Carolina.

The musical features will consist of solos by Miss Mattie Stovall, soprano, who has just returned from three years' study in the New England Conservatory, and Millard Burwell, Indianapolis tenor. Jean Coston and Alice Brokenburr will give piano numbers. The Allen Chapel Choir under direction of Charles Samuels, and the Metropolitan Quartet will sing. Mrs. Lucretia Mitchell, who is in charge of the music, will lead the audience in the Negro national anthem "Lift Every Voice and Sing."

Big Opening Attendance.

The opening session of the conference was held Wednesday evening at Caleb Mills hall. Hundreds of colored persons from every part of the city and from many of the small towns and cities throughout the state filled the hall. Arthur B. Spingarn, of New York city, vice-president of the association, and member of the board of directors of the national body, presided at the meeting, which was marked by its seriousness and the absence of laugh-provoking speeches and references.

In introducing the presiding officer, Mrs. Olivia Taylor, president of the Indianapolis branch, traced the history of the national movement, and its far-reaching influence in the shaping of sentiment for the colored race. Mrs. Taylor touched briefly on the high points in the history of the National Association's work along the line of its anti-lynching campaigns, and its many fights for the rights of the American Negro.

Governor Ed Jackson welcomed the session in a short address, referring to the colored man's long existence as a slave in this country and asserting he had achieved citizenship through his loyalty, service and sacrifice to his country both in times of peace and war. In referring to the flag and its protection to citizens of America, the Governor asserted the colored man had a right to its full protection. He expressed the hope that the brotherly ties found in this city would be an inspiration to the visitors, whom he hoped would go away from Indianapolis and take the spirit of the city with them into their own communities.

Remarks Applauded.

Judge Ira W. Jayne, of Detroit, was the principal speaker of the evening and he sounded the keynote of the conference in his address on "The Mission of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and How to Fulfill It." The large audience present was composed of the more thoughtful element of the colored people and persons who knew of the interest shown in the Detroit segregation case, and Judge Jayne received an ovation of applause which continued for several minutes.

Judge Jayne opened his talk with references to the conditions under which the majority of the colored people live in the south, and praised the courage of those who were able to face conditions cheerfully in that part of the country. "I am not ready to believe that the majority of my fellowmen, that is, my white fellowmen, have had their sense of justice eaten away by the canker of race prejudice. I believe that in the minds and hearts of a multitude of your fellow white citizens there is an abiding sense of justice which may be successfully aroused." Judge Jayne made reference to the repeated fights which the colored people had made through the courts of this country and asserted that now the great mission of the N. A. A. C. P. is to take the Negro's appeal to the courts of public opinion.

"We must get our appeal into the white pulpit, and the white press. Why not over the radio into the white home?" Judge Jayne admitted that the colored people in this country were faced with a stupendous task in the matter of eradicating unfavorable public opinion and much adverse criticism against the Negro, but he said that through persistent efforts and the constant winning of white friends to the Negro cause, it could be done. The case of Henry Ward Beecher was cited as an instance of untoward efforts to silence the truth, which at last got a hearing at the courts of public opinion.

Bishop Is Heard.

Bishop W. T. Vernon, of Detroit, was introduced and he made a brief talk in which he asserted that "The one big word in human relationships is liberty." He made brief reference to his travels abroad where his color was not a bar and where he was not constantly reminded of his race.

A high point in the evening's session was reached when communications from President Coolidge and Moorefield Storey, president of the National Association, were read. The President expressed great pleasure in the opportunity to add his word of praise for the very excellent work which the association is doing, and expressed the opinion that the time has come when the Negro should be judged by his achievements, rather than his previous conditions and race. The President asserted in his letter, sent through his secretary Everett Sanders, a Hoosier, that the progress of the Negro in the face of his handicaps in this country had been the marvel of social students, and expressed approval of federal support for Negro schools, while urging Negroes to continue their efforts to achieve the highest rights accorded American citizens.

Mr. Story, who on account of advancing years could not be present, sent a communication, which was received by the audience, first with wild applause and then with a silence which was mute evidence of the wide appeal which his communication had made. As a climax to the reading of Mr. Story's message, the large chorus under direction of Mrs. Lucretia Mitchell sang "Steal Away to Jesus" with unusual emotion. Among other things Mr. Story said: "We have fresh evidence this year that the principles on which our liberty rests will be upheld by our courts." He closed with a plea that Negroes would consider rights vouchsafed by the courts as privileges and responsibilities of a serious nature.

Special musical selections were given by Mrs. Rosella Harden, Miss Emile Garrett and the Y. M. C. A. Quartet.

FRANCES BERRY COSTON.

DIRECTOR OF INTERRACIAL COM MISSION ADDRESSES RACE CONFERENCE

Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta Tells of Rise of New South.

Indianapolis, Jun[illegible]—Declaring that a new South has come into being directed largely by businessmen many of whom are turning to the Republican Party, Dr. Will W. Alexander of Atlanta, Director of the Commission on Interracial Relations, last night addressed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People now in [illegible] Annual Conference here.

"The new leaders of industry in the South are hardly conscious of the race question at all," said Dr. Alexander. "To them it is a labor question and an industrial question. They are preoccupied, as the rest of the nation is in making money. With them the hot spot in their thinking is neither the race problem, politics, nor fundamentalism; it is business. They do not get excited over the race problem except as it might affect industry. They are willing to listen with minds open and go at least as far as the best interests of industry demand.

"The coming of industry and the new economic background is slowly working a change in the political philosophy of the South. Thousands of businessmen are Republican, nationally, and are yielding to the arguments that make the business section of this country favorable to the Republican Party. They no longer respond to the old slogans in locals politics. As a rule they are indifferent to local politics but ultiltely this indifference must give way to an intelligent interest based upon what they conceive to be good business policy. This means a profound change in the politics of the South.

Colleges Study Race Relations

"The most obvious change which is taking place in the South with relation to the race problem is the intelligent interest of many college teachers, college students and thought ful people generally. In the old days there was much talk but little study. In nearly 100 colleges courses of study on various phases of the race problem are now in the regular curriculum. Thousands of students are working and writing on these themes and an exhaustive examination of these papers from all parts of the South reveals that they are thoughtful, honest and liberal.

"The churches in the South—I refer to white churches—have in the past been silent. This silence is being broken. Two great Southern denominations are today working out fairly liberal programs of education for their young people, to be used in young people's societies and Sunday schools.

Negro Test Of American Democracy

"The nation must find some way to deal with the mob and mobe violence The fight is discouraging. Aiken was a slipping back on the part of South Carolina. The guiltiest States are now Mississippi and Florida where there is no effective opposition to mob violence and Arkansas where there is very little. These States have been the least influenced by the new economic and industrial development. They have particularly large populations of the poor white type They have many isolated communities. Lynching must be looked upon by the whole nation as so horrible that these in different and backward States shall be forced to put an end to it.

"In closing may I say that I am not especially interested in Negroes or the race problem. Something very much larger than this is involved in this situation. It is a question of civilization. Can human beings be civilized and can they learn to meet the situations that they confront by civilized methods and a civilized spirit? That is the great question. The experiment of the human race in civilization is very interesting and important. The outcome of the democratic movement which gave birth to this nation is an important aspect of the experi-

N:A.A.C.P. -1927

ment in civilization. Twelve million American Negroes and their future are a test as to the outcome of this experiment in democracy and free institutions.

"What chance has democracy? On every hand I am reminded by cynics and dogmatic industrialists that the whole idea of democracy is a failure to be distrusted. Aikin Mississippi and Arkansas and Florida in cline one to think so. But looking back over the past sixty years one sees that there have undoubtedly been some steps forward. In spirit of handicaps Negroes made great progress. My presence here tonight is evidence that at least one white man has made progress and I represent a type and that is the only signficant thing about my presence.

"At the University of North Carolina last spring the distinguished Executive Secretary of this organization made a very moving statement, speaking to a great audience of students and faculty in the chapel of the institution:

> 'Negroes want full participation in American life and they expect to secure it'

That last clause has great power in it. If they continue in this intelligent expectation it will probably come, step by step even in the South—certainly in the South if anywhere in the Nation, for the South will go with the Nation"

DIRECTOR OF INTERRACIAL COMMISSION ADDRESSES RACE CONFERENCE

Dr. WILL ALEXANDER, of Atlanta.

Indianapolis, June 25—Declaring that a new South has come into being, directed largely by business men, many of whom are turning to the Republican party, Dr. Will W. Alexander, of Atlanta, director of the Commission on Interracial Relations, last night addressed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in its eighteenth annual conference here.

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Canadian League for Advancement Of Colored People Convened Here

Acting Mayor McCormick Welcomes Delegates to London Convention.

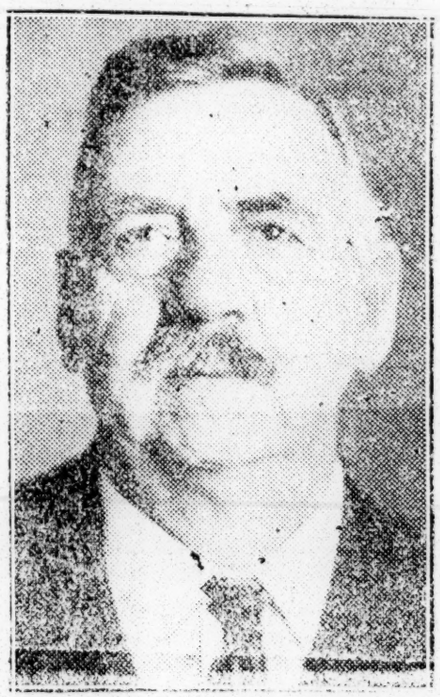
STRESS CO-OPERATON

Visitors Honored at Banquet Given By Local League Branch.

Several hundred people attended the sessions, both afternoon and evening, of the general convention of the Canadian League for the Advancement of Colored People, held Oct. 10th in the old City Hall, London East. The afternoon program opened with an address of welcome on behalf of the city, by Acting Mayor James McCormick, who said he was proud of the London branch for bringing the convention to this city. He said that it was in keeping with the civic spirit of London that tolerance should be manifested in this way. The city was theirs during their stay, and if they desired to see any particular part of it, the civic authorities wiuld be glad to provide conveyances for them. Mr. McCirmick ended by saying that if by any chance the executive were in debt through this convention he, personally, would promise to assist them.

A. E. Silverwood, the next speaker, urged the audience to support the executive board, of which he is president. He hoped that the conference would be the means of placing the league on a firm footing. The keynote of the address of John W. Montgomery, national president was "Co-operation," and he placed several sound suggestions before the committee. One of the most forceful speakers of the convention was Mrs. Bowles, the Windsor delegate, who spoke at length on race prejudice, and also on unemployment amongst the colored people. In reply to the lady delegate's address Mr. McCormick promised the support of the white people of London to the local colored population in regaining any lost prestige and privileges.

David Ross of London, national treasurer, dwelling on the well-known virtues of the colored races, was one of the chief speakers of the afternoon. Mr. Ross has spent a great deal of his time among the negroes of Africa and is particularly well versed in the natures and characteristics of colored peoples. White races, he declared, owed the negroes a lasting debt in lieu of their having been misunderstood for such a long time. He drew attention to the lovable qualities which went to make up the colored disposition and pointed out the generosity of nature so predominant among colored people.



Acting Mayor James McCormick, who welcomed the delegates to the city. He was loud in his praise of the good works the C.L.A.C.P. is doing for the colored people and for the community.

Co-operation among the peoples

of the race was one of the points chiefly emphasized by Mr. Ross also. It was by their own hands, he believed, that the negro peoples could make what they wanted of their position in life. He, too, urged a greater and more combined effort toward the education of the white peoples away from color prejudices.

The three suggestions concerning the improvement of the position of the colored people which were later embodied into the most important resolution of the day were made by

Canadian League For Advancement

(Continued from Page One)

John W. Montgomery of Toronto, national president. It was he who urged that the league try in every way possible to do away with the prejudices which keep the colored man or boy from obtaining employment, together with the suggestion that proper training be provided, with the subsequent placing of the trained boy or girl. He drew attention to what he termed the alarming number of colored young people who were forced to leave the country to find employment at which they might have some chance of success.

The discussion following upon President Montgomery's address was led by Mrs. Jennie Bowles, Windsor delegate, in a brilliant fashion, which did much to add to the enthusiasm of the gathering. Drawing from a wealth of experience in just such fields as those to which Mr. Montgomery referred, she made some excellent suggestions which led to a keen discussion and ended in an official endorsation of the program laid out by the president.

The following resolutions were adopted at the close of the afternoon session.

1. That we seek, with the assistance of fair-minded white citizens, to banish petty prejudices which bar our youth from positions for which he has prepared himself.

2. That we prepare our boys and girls for positions in life for which they are best fitted by nature anl endowment, regardless of race or color.

3. That we seek, with the assistance of friendly white citizens, to stop the flow of our youth to the United States by finding employment for them here in Canada.

Solo by Fred Ball who sang very sweetly "When Shadows are Creeping."

Other speakers included Rev. J. H. Pinnick, Dresden delegate; Rev. N. G. Brown, Chatham; Miss G. Wilson, Brantford; Rev. T. O. Stewart, Toronto; Mrs. C. E. Jenkins, London, and A. J. E. Butler, local president.

The evening session of the convention opened with a banquet given by the local leaguers in honor of the visiting delegates. After the dinner speeches were made by Messrs. John Montgomery, Stewart of Toronto, Butler of London, and David Ross, the national treasurer. President Montgomery strongly urged that the local citizens support the colored people's publication, The Dawn of Tomorrow, and its zealous editor, Mr. J. F. Jenkins.

Vocal numbers were rendered by Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Jenkins, who sang "Life's Dream is O'er," and by the Misses Moxley and Hooper in the duet "Let Us Waltz As We Say Goodbye." Paul Lewis, in a fine tenor voice sang "The Road to Mandalay."

After the exceptionally clever musical artists had concluded their offerings, dancing was enjoyed to the popular and old-time music of Campbell's orchestra.

One of the most pleasing numbers of the evening was rendered by the male quartet: Messrs. Lucas, Ball, Jenkins and Lewis.